The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,855—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and Pilot Station, for the foregoing or any other Ports, if sufficient Cargo and Passengers offering.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, MAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th June. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah will be sent by this steamer.

For freight apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 19th June 1880. Agents.

COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
[Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]				
... tons. 320	Rs. 150	....	Rs. 40	Without food.
... 360	220	....	80	
... 380	240	....	90	
... 500	320	....	140	
... 503	340	....	140	
... 509	340	....	140	
... 509	340	....	140	
... 520	350	....	145	

Including Wine and Beer.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

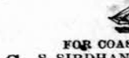
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL. VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOWSHALL	2700	400	T. Collin	about 5th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	„ 21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2800	300	J. Verril	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	„ 6th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

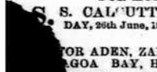
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400 28th June.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	Craig	2050	424 14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400 28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486 To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2141	424 To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 600
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of fictitious exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(a) INDUS	3468	600	S. D. Shallard	29th June
— TEHERAN	2559	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. S. Breese	17th do.
(a) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(a) DECCAN	3419	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SOMATRA	2488	460	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(a) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	45	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [a] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3800	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
ROHILLA	3500	700	—	16th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3800	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle	4023	700	R. Methven	
MALWA	2933	500	W. E. Thompson	16th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 450 H. P.,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th June 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop Teas of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld. & other Plantations.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET.
POONA AGENTS—Messrs. MORGAN and BALORISHNA.

NOTICES.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN. THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN. THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES, WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

New Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamp will be promptly sent on application.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made Under-Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.

Dress-making in all its branches.

Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.

Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance, Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "ORIENTAL" ARE UNDER NO LIABILITY WHATEVER.

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Office young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus easily NEGOTIABLE AS A MARKETABLE SECURITY.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. Special Protection to Assignees.
13. The Most Economical Management.
14. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
15. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
16. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
17. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
18. PENSION BRANCH open to all Races.
19. No Restriction on Travel.

Plans Simple, Tedious Details in Effecting Assurances Abolished.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, Reports, and full particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Head Office, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Or any of the Agents in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S GRAND CONCERTS EVERY EVENING AT TEMPLE BAR.

COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. WISTOW HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the Prince's Dock.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 21st June 1880. Agents.

NOTICE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 26th instant for BUILDING a STEAM LAUNCH, 74 feet long, 15 feet beam and 7 feet deep; draught 4 feet. Plans and specifications may be seen daily at the Consulate of Portugal, 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain DAVID VINT, Ordnance Department, should send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 19th June, 1880, after which date no claim will be received.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R. A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 21st June 1880.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Tanna Local Fund Department, an OVERSEER well acquainted with Plan-drawing, Estimating, Masonry Work, and Road-making. Testimonials required. Salary Rs. 50, exclusive of travelling expenses.

W. B. MULOCK,
President, Local Fund Committee, Tanna,
Tanna, 18th June 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Honourables SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knights, on the nineteenth June instant, NOTICE is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the first day of July, 1880, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, in the High Court at Bombay, is fixed as the time and place for the APPOINTMENT of OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS or an OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company—Dated this 21st day of June 1880.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LITTLE,
Solicitors, High Court.

DE LA RUE'S CREAM LAID WATER-LINED SMALL 8vo. NOTE PAPER,

FOR OVERLAND AND HALF-ANNA INDIAN POSTAGE, 7 by 4½ inches.

One Sheet and a square Envelope weigh under ½ tola.
Three Sheets and a square Envelope weigh under ½ oz.
Price Per packet with square Envelopes to match,
Re. 1-4 ; by Post, Re. 1-12,
Black-bordered, any breadth, Re. 1-12 ; by post Re. 2-4.

EXPRESSLY PREPARED FOR COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
INDIAN COAL.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive for submission to the Board of Directors of the Company in London, TENDERS for the supply of twelve thousand tons of INDIAN COAL suitable for use in Locomotive Engines.

The Tenders must state the name of the Colliery from which the Coal tendered is to be obtained, and the price per ton for which it will be delivered into the Company's Locomotive yard at Royapooram, Madras, where it will be weighed.

The Coal must be thoroughly screened and must be delivered as above, clean, large and free from slack, sand or dust, at the rate from 1,000 to 1,500 tons per month, commencing from the month of January 1881 or thereabouts.

Persons tendering are requested not to send samples unless they are specially requested to do so after the tenders have been received.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked Tender for "Locomotive Coal," should be sent in on or before the 20th July 1880.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and no tender will be replied to until sufficient time has elapsed (say three weeks from the date of receipt) to admit of a reference being made to the Board of Directors in London by Telegraph and the receipt of their reply.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager's Office, Royapooram Terminus, Madras,
17th June 1880. Agent and Manager.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.
(Suitable for the Hot Season.)

CASH PRICES.	Qts. per Doz. Rs. a.
BARSAC	19 0
SAUTERNE	23 8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31 8
CHABLIS	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOUND STRAYING near the Bandstand, a BRINDLE BULL TERRIER PUPPY. Apply to the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

TO LADIES.—MESDAMES MEDLEY ET CIE. having received a FIRST CLASS PLEATING MACHINE, now undertake to PLEAT FRILLS for Ladies, who have their Dresses made at home.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have REMOVED to their new PREMISES at No. 18, Marine Street, opposite the Bonded Warehouse.

FOR ROOMS at GRANT BUILDINGS apply to Mr. FLOWER on the premises, or at 4, Hummum Street.

TO LET in the FORT, a suite of handsomely FURNISHED ROOMS. For further particulars address "Y," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, part of SECOND FLOOR, Sassoon House [above Messrs. Kemp and Co.], suitable for offices. Rent moderate. Apply to P. BRAMJEE, House Agent.

FOR SALE, GREY PONY, about 13-1, quite to ride and drive and believed sound, Rs. 100, Address "C.," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE PIANO in good order, a BARGAIN Rs. 150. Address "MUSIC," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FRESH SWISS MILK just imported. Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22 nett cash. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

WHISKY, IRISH and SCOTCH CROWN BRAND. Credit Rs. 18-8 Cash Rs. 18-0 per doz. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a high caste ARAB HORSE, used to carry a Lady, very quiet and good tempered. Rising 4. Rs. 500. Apply to X. Y., care of this office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S Biscuits, Cakes, Ices, Oilmanstores, and Confectionery, 23, Apollo Street, and 23, Bampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1880.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BEG to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS, Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	15-0	16-0 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	18-0	18-8	19-0	20-0	21-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above, per pair .....Rs. 4-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS ditto, each..... „ 4-0

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS, with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	25-8	26-8	27-8	28-8	30-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match, per pair .....Rs. 7-8

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES, with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	36-0	37-8	39-0	40-8	42-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad each Rs. 10-0
„ 7 „ „ 4½ „ „ „ 16-0
„ 8 „ „ 5 „ „ „ 22-8

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide .....per pair Rs. 6 12
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 feet.....each Rs. 22 8

Subject to 10 per cent discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.	
DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED COATS.—The Coats have a stout Lining of Rubber between two Cotton fabrics, so that the Sun or Heat has no effect upon them, and they never stick. Will withstand the heaviest rains	25	0 each.
DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF CAPES, made from the same material as the Coats	30	0 „
LEGGINS, made from same material as above	6	8 per pair.
CAPS	3	8 each.

This is by far the best make of Waterproof for Coats and Capes ever produced for India, and we strongly recommend it to the Public as the most suitable, and durable, for Indian wear.

	Rs. a.	
STOUT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, will withstand the heaviest rains	20	0 each, nett.
LEGGINS to match	5	8 per pair.
CAPS	3	8 each.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, very suitable for walking	12	0 nett.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER COATS	10	0 „
LEGGINS to match	4	8
CAPS	3	8
WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING, 40 inches wide	4	0 per yard.
THICK DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF SHEETING, very strong, and warranted not to stick, 60 inches wide	6	8 per yard.
WATERPROOF SHEETS, made from the above, with Brass Eyelets, 7½ feet long by 5 feet wide	25	0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ALL LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

DRESS SUITS.

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

Made from thin West of England Broad Cloth, finished with great care and in correct taste, according to present fashion. } Rs. 75 „ 85 „ 90

DRESS SHIRTS.

"The New Front," for one stud only, as now worn, Six Rs. 31, 34, 36.

Prompt attention to Mofussil Orders. Our new system of self-measurement on application.

TAILORS. SHIRT-MAKERS. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRASER AND MILLER,

CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

ENGINEERS, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Shipwrights and Smiths. Importers of Machinery, Engineers' and Railway Stores.

All classes of work executed entirely under European supervision.

Estimates and Plans prepared for every description of work on shortest notice.

New and Second-hand Portable, Stationary and Steam Launch Engines Steam and Hand Cranes, Boilers, Pumps, Boats and Machinery for Sale.

Bar Angle, Tee, Sheet and Plate Iron, Galvanized and Zinc Sheet, and of all descriptions Metals supplied at lowest Market prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

RIFLE SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF
COLONEL IKE AUSTIN,
Assisted by
MRS. AUSTIN,

Who have achieved the most brilliant successes in London the principal Cities of the United States, and at Paris, Vienna Dresden, Berlin, Pesth, Hamburg, &c., &c., &c.

Will give an Exhibition of

FANCY RIFLE SHOOTING
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE,
At 8-30 P.M.

At the Royal Aquarium, London, this marvellous shooting attracted the almost unprecedented run of 423 consecutive performances, and excited the incredulity of some of the foremost Rifle Shots of the World.

A good Band will be in attendance.
Carriages may be ordered for 6 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES,

	Rs. a.
Orchestra Stalls	1 0
Boxes to hold four persons	4 0
All other parts of the House	0 8

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

TARPAULINS OILED, TARRED, OR PAINTED.

ORDERS for the above from Railways and other Public Companies will be executed of the best materials, Sewing and Composition, and guaranteed not to crack or stick together, under European superintendence, at the cheapest rate. For terms apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY for the MURREE CLUB who will, *ex-officio*, be a member Term of agreement—3 years subject to 3 months' notice. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, at discretion of House Committee, with Board and Lodging at the Club during the season, and compensation at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem whilst the Club is closed.

A Security of Rupees Ten Thousand is required, as also the highest references.

Preference will be given to a single man.

Applications received up to 30th June.

Apply, stating age, to

E. F. STRANACK,
Honorary Secretary, Special Committee.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each.
FF	11-8 do	do.
FFF	12 do	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen	lbs.
FF	do 9	do.
FFF	do 10	do.
F	½ do 10	do.
FF	do 10	do.
FFF	do 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. canister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs., nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
Branch of the Société Generale d' Electricite of Paris.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Warehouses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

PASSENGERS INSURED AGAINST DEATH OR ACCIDENTS BY SEA.

LA FONCIERE
COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES CONTRE LES RISQUES DE TRANSPORTS DE TOUTE NATURE.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES REUNIE.

UNDER instructions from our Head Office, we are prepared to GRANT to PASSENGERS, POLICIES of INSURANCE covering RISK of DEATH or ACCIDENTS during VOYAGES by STEAMERS to England, European Ports or Indian Ports at very moderate rates.

By P. & O. steamers to Southampton or Brindisi and Venice, inclusive of the risk of transit by Rail across Egypt, 6s. per £100.

Other voyages in proportion.

Applications for rates and other particulars to be made to

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1880.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

HOPE HALL ESTATE,
BOMBAY.

THE premises known for upwards of 30 years as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, have been put into thorough repair, newly furnished, the extensive grounds well laid out, and the management is entirely European. Terms, including all extras, Rs. 5 per day. Permanent Residents, Rs. 120 per month.

Detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

H. HAMILTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1880.

Arriving at Hamilton's Hotel very ill, I met with much kindness and attention, which contributed in no small degree to my recovery. For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no hotel in India to be compared with it.

ROBERT MOODIE,
Surgeon I. M. S. (*Retired.*)

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass.
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths and Zephyrs.
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings,
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and
Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton.
Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Superfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.

Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.

Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PERSS,
BAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND G

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

THERE are no changes in the home telegrams of Saturday in the markets for Bombay Produce in addition to those to which we have already referred.

Indian Government Securities are still quoted at £80½ for Fours and £87 for Fours-and-a-half. Consols are still quoted at 98⅜ and Rentes at Fcs. 120.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last shows the following changes, viz. :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Dec.	Rs.	21,80,274
Do Branches.....	Dec.	„	1,35,956
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	5,66,379
Cash Credits on Security Gt. Paper	Inc.	„	66,252
Loans on „ „ ...	Dec.	„	9,99,518
Bills Discounted „ „	Inc.	„	5,11,406
Cash Balance with correspondents	Inc.	„	82,943
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	12,90,323

From the above it will be seen that the Cash Balance is reduced by about 12 lakhs owing to a withdrawal of deposits, as the Trade demand shows a falling off of 4½ lakhs when compared with last week's return.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The market opened here this morning very firm at 1-16 per Rupee advance on Saturday's closing rates, and throughout the day there has been considerable activity, with a good demand both ready and forward for Bank Paper. The cause of the increased firmness is attributed partially to stronger advices from China, but mainly to a report that the greater portion of the New Loan will be paid for at home, in which case the weekly sales of Council Drafts will probably be reduced for a time, and this would necessarily have a strengthening influence on the value of Silver. Saturday's quotations for Silver were unchanged at 52d. per oz., and to-day's are not yet to hand, but it is generally anticipated some advance will already have taken place, and that if the above rumour is confirmed we may look for some activity for a time. On the other hand, our import trade must greatly exceed our exports for some months to come, so that there will be nothing in the business passing in the East to foster any advance in Exchange; on the contrary, trade influences tend strongly in favour of lower rates. Rates in Calcutta are said to be firm. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 7-32d.	per Rs.	
„ 3 months' sight...	1s. 8 11-32d.	„	
Credits 3	do. ...1s. 8 15-32d.	„	
Documents 3	do. ...1s. 8¼d.	„	
France 3	do. ...2·16 to 2·16½	„	

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at 1-32 per Rupee premium and 60 days' sight drafts at 9-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady to-day at Rs. 96 5-16 to Rs. 96⅜ for Fours and Rs. 104 5-16 to Rs. 104½ for Fours-and-a-half per cent.

SHARES.—There has been a rather easier feeling in the market to-day and the prices of Spinning Companies' shares have, as a rule, tended in favour of buyers. Bombay United Shares have given way Rs. 5, Dhurrumseys Rs. 10, Hindoostan Rs. 5, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, New Great Eastern Rs. 10, and Orientals Rs. 5. In Press and Land shares no changes are reported. Banks are firm; Bombays have advanced to Rs. 737½. In Miscellaneous shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Treachers.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding quieter advices from home there has been rather more enquiry to-day, and a fair business has been done. Sellers have shown some anxiety to dispose of their stocks and have been willing to submit to a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, which has attracted buyers. The arrivals from up-country for two days amount to 6,644 bales. We quote :—

Good Oomras	Rs. 204
F. G. F. „	„ 195
G. F. „	„ 188
Good Dhollerah	„ 205
F. G. F. „	„ 195
G. F. „	„ 188
Good M. G. Broach (nominal)	„ 235
G. F. Compta	„ 189

LINSEED.—The market keeps steady at Rs. 6-9 per cwt.

RAPESEED is in fair demand at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS.—The market keeps very dull at 32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d. per ton for Liverpool via Canal, and 37s. 6d. to 38s. 9d. via Cape. Continental rates are all unchanged.

IMPORTS.—Piece Goods and Yarns are in decidedly more demand, but prices as yet do not show any improvement. There is also a much better enquiry for Copper Braziers which have been placed to-day at Rs. 45 per cwt. to arrive, an improvement of Rs. 2 per cwt. from the lowest point. Kerosine Oil, too which has been a drug on the market for some months past, shows signs of recovery, and sales are reported at Rs. 6-8 per case to arrive and Rs. 6-12 per case on the spot.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	25,000	50	500	4 p. ct	737½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	8 do	756
Bank of Madras	10,000	50	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	120
Chartd Bk L. & C	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	25½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	87,500	25	12½	5 do	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	4 0	2,000	1,700	40	205
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	67
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	505
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. c.	1,725
Bhowanee Mills	800	2,500	2,000	100	950
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	25	940
Central India S. W. & M. Co.	2,500	500	5½	30	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	705
D. Spinning	8,000	2,000	all	35	285
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	all	..	485
Gokuldas Tejpal Spinning Co.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,045
Hyderabad Spinning Co.	700	500	1,400	..	515
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	500	50	675
Jowrah Sailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. c.	875
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	735
Madras	250	1,250	1,250	75	500
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	70 p. c.	1,350
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,915
Maugon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	105
Maurijee Gocoldas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,130
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	870
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	30 p. c.	970
Oriental	4,000	225	225	..	900
Prince of Wales Spinning Co.	1,500	500	500	..	110
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	700
Shoolapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	945
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	900
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50½	650

* P.T. Bonds.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,250	50	900
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12½	1,150
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	350
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. c.	675
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	600	500	all	50	455
New Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	250	14	125
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	16	32
Calcha Press Co.	500	1,250	1,250	80	560
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	600	250	all	15	200
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,000
Fort Press Co	150	2,500	2,500	50	1325
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	60	445
Hind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	5	500
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	3	250
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	75	200
Timl & Puniah Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	112	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.....	200	500	500	25	350
Vakhat's Press Co.	425	1,000	all	50	635

MISCELLANEOUS.

ombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	685
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	125
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	385
Mechanics Buildings Co.....	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	18
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co....	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1,000	55	925
Treacher & Co	2,00	500	all	7½	715
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	125

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 19th June as compared with the statement issued on the 12th June :—

LIABILITIES	June 12 Rs.	June 19. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, Invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,91,730	31,11,456
Do do. at Branches	10,89 640	9,53,684
Other Deposits	2,03,76,767	2,08,43,146
Post Bills.....	8,064	7,824
Cash Credits, on the ...	3,60,502	4,34,810
	3,92,27,003	3,85,50,420
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	39,45,363	38,97,926
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion and Merchandise.....	11,73,383	12,39,635
Loans, on Security of do.	76,11,832	66,11,814
Current Accounts, overdrawn.....	3,834	3,707
Bills Discounted	1,21,40,566	1,26,51,902
Stamps	3,002	3,023
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,44,332		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,39,332	3,39,332
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	4,83,436	5,66 379
Cash and Currency Notes	1,20,39,958	1,12,56,836
	3,92,27,003	3,85,50,420

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Exporter, 1,369 tons, Captain A. Kenzer, will sail to-day for Rotterdam with a general cargo.

THE ship C. M. Davis, 1,023 tons, Captain J. Coopman arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (24th March) with a cargo of 38,154 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Bhownuggur (19th June), brought a cargo of 408 bales cotton, 10 dubbers ghee and 8 empty casks.

THE ship Lady Ruthven, 1,590 tons, Captain. D. Petrie, which arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Dundee (28th March), brought a cargo of 2,153 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee.

THE ship Riversdale, 1,490 tons, Captain Geo. Houghton, which arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Liverpool (17th March), brought a cargo of 2,128 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. M. Bell and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain B. Ker, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Poliner and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Clear and six children, and 30 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Malwa, 1,878 tons, Captain S. F. Cole, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Australia with Australian Mail, general cargo and the following passengers :—from Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. McGlashir, two infants and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Yound and two infants, Mr. P. Parkinson, Mr. Steele, Mr. T. Walker, Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr. J. Brooks, and Mr. H. Dobson. From Sydney.—Mr. J. Milne, Mr. D. McKay, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. J. Cooper, and Mr. J. Powell. From Glenelg.—Mrs. Haywood and child, Miss Swan and Miss Baker.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Indus, 2,200 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Calcutta (8th June), via Galle, with China mail, brought the following passengers :—Mr. G. Bridge, Mr. Ater, Mr. Widlake, and Mr. Shaik Mahomed Salley. She brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai—42 packages silk, 4 packages silk waste 4 boxes specie, and 1 box gold. From Hongkong.—569 packages silk, 38 packages silk piece goods, 108 cases glass bangles, 28 packages sundries, 139 packages sugarcandy, 6 cases brass leaves, 3 cases white copper, 1 box preserves, 173 packages tea, 42 umbrellas 10 cases vermillion, 100 cases cassia, and 50 packages raisins. From Penang.—200 slabs tin. From Singapore.—238 packages benzoin, 19 packages nutmegs, 8 packages medicine, 151 slabs tin, 1 package gamboge, 2 cases mace, 40 packages tea, 223 packages sago, 12 pieces wood, 3 packages garrowwood, 175 packages hemp, and 1 package silk piece goods. From Calcutta.—30 packages sujee muttee, 4 packages papers, 36 packages tea, 44 packages gunnybags and 2 packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
20	Sirdhana (s).....	Ker	Calcutta, May 25.
	Malwa (s).....	Cole	Sydney, May 23.
21	C M Davis	Coopman	New York, Mar 24.
	Surat (s)	Breeze	Suez, June 11.

The ship Exporter, Kenzer, to Rotterdam, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Indus, to Southampton.
Steamer Sirdhana, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Semantha, to Calais.
Brig Pandita, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
17 Lord Lyndhurst ...Turner .....Liverpool, March 9.
Royal Alfred .....Salmon .....Liverpool, March 2.
18 Anglo America .....Homewood ....Liverpool, March 3.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Singapore s—8 barrels alum Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Normandy—346 cases window glass Hassumally Lallmeya.
Cohanim s—50 cases champagne Sigr Sulzer and Co, 7 cases medicine of sorts Abdoolhoosein Mahamedally, 2 casks iron nails Hackimjee Lookmanjee, 3 casks ink Abdoolally Goolamhoosein, 1 cask paint and 10 drums linseed oil Jewabhoy Hajtoolabhoy, 40 cases matches Abdoolally Shaik Adam, 10 cases lamps Dhunjee Jowras, 2,985 plates hardspelter W M Macaulay and Co, 20 cases matches Tyebally Soolanally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oithona—1,250 cwts myrabolams Ruttonsey Mooljee, 50 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co, 153 bales cotton Jaithanund Chellaram, 132 bales cotton Nuthoobhoy Soorchund.
Britannia s—412 cwts wheat Currim Fuckerbhoy.
Rydal Hall s—3,200 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 26 bales hides and skins Mahamedally and Co, 11 bales skins Adam Mohidin and Co, 21 bales hides and skins Shaik Woodmanally and Co, 11 bales hides and skins Vana Jan & M S and Co, 18 bales skins P M Syed Shamoodin and Co, 20 bales hides and skins Syed Ahmed Meera and Co, 30 bales skins Fucker Mahamed Mustan and Co, 35 bales wool Shewjee Premjee, 2 bales wool Cullianjee Wookerdi, 285 bales wool Nursey Khuttow, 100 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co, 250 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 6 bales hides Currimbhoy Hasumbhoy, 21 bales cotton Robertson Brothers and Co, 203 bales wool Goculdass, Toolseedass, 218 bales cotton Becherdass Ambaidass, 3 bales skins Nensey-bhoy Gangjee

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—5,252 packages coffee 1,550 packages ginger 147 packages coir yarn 1 package silk, 5 bales hides, 1,304 bales cotton, 238 bales senna leaves, 37 bales rags, 4 packages chillies, 1 case cardamoms, 5 packages chinchona bark and 74 packages turmeric P and O S N Co, 110 bales cotton Lang Moir and Co.
Mary L Stone—721 cwts myrabolams Robertson Brothers and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—1,000 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 403 bags coffee and 250 bales cotton P and O S N Co, 50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jenny Otto s—21,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 200 cwts horns A Blaschock and Co.
Britannia s—45 bales hides Aboodee Moonshee, 90 cwts horns F Sanquet and Co.
Singapore s—4 bales cotton Dewjee Premjee.
Cyrus s—4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lawrence Delope—1,000 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 735 bags coffee M Mackenzie and Co.
George Gilroy—200 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co, 250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 900 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR FRANCE.

Fitzroy s—100 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Semantha—24,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Arago s—480 cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s—175 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Teheran s—1 bale cotton P and O S N Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Victoria—2,250 cwts linseed Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—1,680 cwt castor seed Volkart Brothers.
Teheran (s)—75 bales cotton V and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Britannia s—62½ cwts dry ginger, 52½ cwts rose flower, 6½ cwts gum, 20 cwts mussotur, 22½ cwts coffee and 6 cwts gallingal C M Misric.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 25 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharanee s—82 bales cotton Ramnath Baboolal, 66 bales cotton Gopall Mular, 100 bales cotton W and A Graham, and Co, 89 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapatty.
Sirdhana s—150 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapatty, 100 bales cotton C Rustomjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 19.

Latham, Major, R'A, from leave, from Lanowli.

JUNE 20.

Keays, Major, Dy Comsy Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Rickards, Lieut, R H A, on duty, from Baroda.
York, 2nd Lieut, 2-17th Foot, on leave, from Nusserabad.
Cornish, Lieut, 6th Regt, on leave, from Cawnapore.

JUNE 21.

Slaughter, Surg, on duty, from Dewlali.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 19.

Bayle, Major, 11th Lancers, on sick leave, to England.

JUNE 21.

Carnegy, Brig Genl, Staff, on duty, to Nusserabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 15.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to publish the following proclamation, dated the 8th June 1880, by the Govt of India, on the occasion of the assumption of the office of the Viceroy and Govr Genl in India by the Most Honorable the Marquess of Ripon, and to direct that the Proclamation shall be read at the head of the troops in the different Garrisons, and at all the principal military stations under a salute of thirty-one guns :—

Proclamation—Whereas the Most Honorable George Frederick Samuel, Marquess of Ripon, K G, P C, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified; and it is proclaimed that the said Most Honorable the Marquess of Ripon, Viceroy and Govr Genl of India, has this day taken his seat in H E's Council.

Order—Ordered that this Proclamation be read at the head of the troops of the Garrison of Fort William under a salute of 31 guns and three volleys of small arms.

Ordered also, that the Proclamation be read at the head of the troops in the different Garrisons, and at all the principal military stations, under a salute of 31 guns.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarter, Simla, June 16.

At a District Court Martial, assembled at Fort Allahabad, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May 1880, Sub-Conductor George Preston, Ordnance Dept, was arraigned on a charge of having at Fort Allahabad, on or about the eighth day of April 1880, been drunk. The Court found that the prisoner, Sub-Conductor George Preston, guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be reduced to the bottom of the list of Sub-Conductors of the Ordnance Dept.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 20th June 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·726
Temperature of the Air	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point.....	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	82·4
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	296
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	4·42
„ „ year	4·45

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 22.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Kachra Soondrani, deceased. Rimington, H C and B—Thucker Hari Gokal and others vs Thucker Rowjee Morarjee and others—Khunderao M.

In the goods of Khatsey Bhimjee, deceased. Rimington, H C and B—Rambai, widow of Toolsidass Bhimjee vs Waljee Assur, an infant by his guardian Lilbai, daughter of Assur Rowjee deceased—R Skipsey.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

3-80—Macfarlane and G—Goculdas Dwarkadass vs Guneshai Halasroy and others—Jefferson, B and D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

619-76—Tobin and R—The London Bank and Mercantile Bank vs Robert Johnson.
684-76—Tobin and R—The London Bank and Mercantile Bank vs B D Benjamine.
145-77—Tobin and R—The London Bank and Mercantile Bank Mahomedbhoy Heptoola.
175-77—Tobin and R—The London Bank and Mercantile Bank vs Framjee Dadabhoy Mody.
179-77—Tobin and R—The London Bank and Mercantile Bank vs Rustomjee Ardaseer Heeramaneck.
228-77—Tobin and R—The London Bank and Mercantile Bank vs Framjee Dhunjeebhoy.
475-77—Macfarlane and G—Laljee Veerjee vs Muncherjee Rustomjee Khumbatta.
68-79—Muljee and B—The Marsgon Spinning and Weaving Company—Nemchund Vussonjee.
75-8—Smith and F—Bai Sincere and another vs Bharohund Purbhoodass and others—Tyabjee and S.
130-80—Tyabjee and S—Tribhowandass Pitamberdass vs A F Davis.
135-80—Smith and F—Rehmoobhoy Halubhoy vs the Acbar Manufacturing and Press Company.
185-80—Ardesir and H—Dewjee Jadowjee and others vs Rahimbhoy Allabdinbhoy.
237-80—Tobin and R—The London Bank and Mercantile Bank vs Wishwanath Ramersheha.
238-80—Tobin and R—The London Bank and Mercantile Bank vs Vithul Narayenjee.

LONG CAUSES.

55-79—A F Turner, for pauper—Mathoora Naiquine Fatarpekaria and others—H W Payne.
68-78—Khunderao M—Khimjee Yulubdass vs Dewjee Khatao—Ardesir and H.
80-80—Tyabjee and S—Ruttonsey Tharia vs Hajee Khaifen Ruttonsey—H W Payne.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

191-80—H W Payne—Bhanjee Gopal vs Currumsey Dhunjee.
207-80—Inperson—Moteo Mugga and others vs Moya Koodboodin bin Abdool Rehman and others.
223-80—Balkrishna and B—Rangroo Raojee Rege vs Ebrahimkhan Valad and another.
224-80—Shapoorjee and T—Jairam Dayal vs Sewa Malloo and others.
152-80—In person (a pauper)—Thucker Govindjee Lalljee vs Thucker Girdhur Waghjee and others—Chalk and W—Part heard.
379-79—Janardhun G—Kesorchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.
665-79—In person (a pauper), Rustomjee Eduljee vs Jemsetjee Peroshaw and another—M. H. Khan and in person.
711-79—Prescot and W—John Graham and others vs Cullian Govind—In person.
564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anand vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

PROSPECTUS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.

PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
VISITOR—THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

1. The School will provide a sound Education for children of both sexes. The Normal Course will be the Government Standards, including Matriculation; but the special tastes and talents of pupils will be encouraged.
2. The age for admission is from 6 to 14; this rule will not be departed from except in special cases.
3. Two classes of Pupils will be received, viz. Boarders and Day Scholars. Boarders shall be under the charge of the Head Master.
4. The Scale of Fees for instruction shall be as follows :—
Standards I, to IV., Rs. 3 per month and V. to VIII. Rs. 4.
Matriculation Candidates, Rs. 6 per month.
When two or more members of a family attend the School, the full fee is charged only for the first, and half for each of the others.
5. Boarders will be received by the Head Master at the following rates including School Fees :—
Under 13, Rs. 22 per month.
Above that age, Rs 25 per month, with reductions if more than one child of the same family be sent.
6. A report of conduct and progress will be sent monthly to parents and guardians.

LIST OF CLOTHES.

2 suits of Cloth Clothes, 4 suits light clothes, 2 pairs of Boots, 4 Flannel Shirts, 2 White Shirts, 4 pairs of Warm socks, 4 pairs of coloured Cotton Socks, 4 pairs of Drawers, 3 Suits Night Clothes, 6 Handkerchiefs, 12 Collars, 6 Towels, 1 Brush, Comb, and Tooth Brush, 1 Razai.

The School will provide Sheets, Blanket, Pillows, and Pillow Cases, 1 tin Topi, 1 Black Felt Hat, 1 Bag for dirty Clothes, 1 Knife, Fork, and Spoon, and 1 Strong Box, with Lock and Key.

Every article to be plainly marked, and a list of clothes to be pasted inside the box.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B.B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PARSEE COMMUNITY writes condemning the impropriety of "A Parsee" in respect to Colonel Gordon's note.

J. B. asks ratepayers not to promise their votes too soon to canvassers with respect to the next Municipal elections, as it is desirable to get in a less gregarious-set of members than those who now obey the orders of a few intriguers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GEORGE—June 20th, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Mr. H. George, Chief Engineer, S. S. Calcutta (B. I. S. N. Co.), of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1880.

THE efforts which in 1852 led to the grudging permission on the part of the State to the reassembling of the priests of the Church of England in Convocation were due in great measure to the spectacle witnessed by English churchmen when they cast their eyes over the Border. There they saw a great Establishment meeting annually in General Assembly for the transaction of its own business, apparently untramelled by the law, except in the insignificant shape of a needy nobleman to whom the salary of Lord High Commissioner is an object, and who confines himself to bringing a letter of greeting from the Queen, and carefully preserving Her Majesty's rights by going through a duplicate ceremony with the Moderator and President on the occasions of opening and closing the Assembly. Convocation curiously enough started with a protest against its revival from no less a person than the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the ground that it would only engender dissensions and controversy. And it had not been long in existence before it had the narrow limits of its real power so tartly impressed upon it by Lord Westbury that the comforting conviction as to where Lord Westbury has gone to has not after all these years yet healed the wound he inflicted. Nor can it be said that the subsequent history of Convocation has belied the Archbishop's fears. The fact is that Convocation has not made a good use of its model. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is a power in Scotland, and in the Scotch Church, because it represents the laity of the national church as well as the clergy. Convocation has distinguished itself hitherto by a blind resistance to the proposal of its more Liberal members to introduce the lay element. And to that more than anything else it is, in our opinion, due that Convocation is given over to such inanities as that of which we heard the other week, hooting and howling at the amiable Dean Stanley for telling them in his honied language that Colenso's name for the good deeds he has done in Africa would live long after the memory of the members of Convocation—his brother-members, we presume, for he can hardly have meant to include himself—had been forgotten by an indifferent rather than an ungrateful country.

We doubt if the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the record of whose annual proceedings reached us last week, is as attractive a spectacle to the enthusiastic religious politicians of the sister establishment now as it was in the early days to which we have referred. In 1852 it was still possible to think that the Scotch Church had gone through the great ordeal of the disruption of 1843, when four hundred ministers with their congregations seceded and set up the Free Church of Scotland, without material prejudice to that position of political supremacy in the State over its rivals which Establishments have such a strange tendency to regard as the secret of their strength. That is not the case now. To say nothing of the direct hostility between the two churches in the other spheres of their activity, the spectacle of the two Assemblies, carefully timed to meet on the same day, and as nearly as possible on the same spot of the Castle Hill, holding and expounding bodies of doctrine and practise so identical that it would be absolutely impossible for an intelligent Frenchman—an Englishman would be too wise to try—to say into which of the two communions he had strayed unless, indeed, the day of his visit chanced to be that on which the General Assembly of the Free Church was engaged in making, and the General Assembly of the Established Church in repelling the annual attack on the position held by the latter, is a phenomenon which is telling every year with new force upon the humour of the nation. The two assemblies differ from each other only in the fact that the one holds its communications, trivial enough in general, with the sovereign through the medium of a Lord High Commissioner who is provided with "a throne gallery" from which it is his proud privilege to listen to debates he could interfere in only at the risk of a third Scotch rebellion; while the other—for it cannot afford not to follow suit and leave the Queen alone—must put up with addressing Her Majesty through the penny-post. Also in that the members of the one have to content

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL HILLS' DIVISION.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

KABUL, JUNE 21.

General Hills' division has marched from Deh Moghalan in Southern Logar and arrived in Charasia Valley yesterday morning. The brigades composing it are encamped close to Sang Navishta Pass leading from Kabul Valley to Charasia. To-day Generals Hills and Hughes rode into Kabul to visit General Stewart at Sherpur.

AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE ENEMY.

Yesterday afternoon General Charles Gough at Pughman heliographed that his reconnoitering party was engaged with the enemy near Arganden, and that reinforcements consisting of 3rd P. C., 6 companies infantry and 2 guns had been sent to its assistance.

THE MALIKS AND THE GHAZIS.

The Maidan district is full of *budmashes*, and people there greatly complain of them.

The maliks of Kanezi Mir announce they will attack any Ghazis who attempt to pass through their village. Three thousand Ghazis are reported to have arrived at Kols Shaghasi. These latter are chiefly from the Suliman Khel and Andari districts. The Maidanis positively refuse to supply them with food. At Barak-i Rogan in Logar there is said to be very large collection of Ghazis who are feeding their horses upon the uncut crops. Considerable numbers of men have left Altimare and have been following the progress of the troops all the way up the Logar Valley, keeping about one march behind them; but with the exception of occasional shots fired into camp during night time no attack upon them has been attempted.

COLLECTING OF MEN FOR SERVICE.

Padshah Khan is now reported to be collecting men for service under Mahomed Hassan.

RELEASE OF SIRDAR ALAM KHAN.

Sirdar Alam Khan arrived in Kabul yesterday. He owes his release to the personal influence of Mushki Alam.

THE SAFIS.

There are at present only about 2,000 Safis and Nijroms in Kohistan; the remainder have dispersed to their homes.

THE MALIKS AND MIR BUTCHA.

The Kohdaman Maliks, on being called upon by Mir Butcha to promise to raise their fighting men, declined to do so. Mir Butcha deeming further residence at Baba Khush Kar unsafe, has gone with his family to the Parza Hills at the head of Giurband range.

AFFAIRS IN AND AROUND GHAZNI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 21.

A message from Kabul, dated the 19th, says that Sirdar Alam upon visiting Ghazni was coolly received by Hassan Khan and Mahomed Jan, the former being anxious for all members of [illegible] opposition to stir up the tribes on Musa [illegible] behalf. Mushki Alam gave Alam Khan a [illegible] for Mr. Lepel Griffin in which he said he [illegible] willingly co-operate to settle the country, [illegible] only arrangement possible was the [illegible] Musa Jan as Amir, supported by [illegible] Alam Khan was taken prisoner [illegible] his return journey, but was [illegible]r of Mahomed Jan, who has [illegible] he will reach Maidan to-morrow. [illegible]herings at Ghazni are said to [illegible] thousand men. The Maidanis [illegible]ppt to create a new disturbance, [illegible]ay with their ripening crops.

[illegible]NS OF MAHOMED JAN.

[illegible]omed Jan's plan is to collect a large body [illegible] men in Maidan and then to cross over to Kohistan, but the presence of General Charles Gough in Pughman should prevent this.

Sirdar Hashim Khan, whilom candidate for the Amirship, and the mother of Abdulla Jan, have accepted an invitation from Shere Ali to reside in Kandahar, and are now trying to arrange with the Hazaras for a safe passage southwards through the Hasara country.

THE GATHERINGS IN KOHISTAN.

The collections of Tagao and Nigras men lately assembled in Kohistan have dispersed to their homes. The Kohistanis are greatly flattered at the movement of our troops to Pughman. Gholam Kader of Charikir and General Mir Sayed of Istalif, both unpopular among their people are about to follow Mir Butcha's example and flee to the hills.

THE EFFECT OF ABDUL RAHMAN'S LETTERS.

Down the line the Khugianis are greatly excited by the receipt of a letter from Abdul Rahman, similar to those sent to other Chiefs.

The Malik Ahmad Khan one of their leaders, was killed by a party sent out from Fort Battye to arrest him.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GHILZAIS.

The Ghilzais are fairly passive, and all the Chiefs are willing to accept Abdul Rahman, except Faiz Mahomed, who took an active part under Shere Ali in the final defeat of the Sirdar. Not having been taken into Abdul's confidence, he fears for his own safety in the future. The Jezailchis between Gundamuk and Pezwan deserted their posts on Friday night, at the instigation of Asmutullah, the followers of Nardoo and Sardoo, lately our dak carriers, plundering the Kuchi Kafilas. The Ghazni and Logar people are quieter, as they believe that fresh troops are ready to march from Kandahar and Kurram respectively, if a disturbance breaks out.

CHINESE OPERATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

News has been received from various sources confirming the report that a general rising has taken place in Central Asia. The Chinese have operated upon two directions, Kuldja and Kashgar and upon the Issuk kul country. They have taken possession of Fort Naren, and have large bodies of men in that direction. The Russians have been compelled to denude Tashkend and Ssmarkand, Turkestan, of all available troops.

ABDUL RAHMAN AND THE RUSSIANS.

It is now established beyond doubt that Abdul Rahman crossed the Oxus with the ready connivance of the Russians, and now the latter are busy with unexpected complications of their own, the Sirdar is showing greater willingness to come into Sherpur.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE GREEK FRONTIER.

BERLIN, JUNE 20.

The Turkish Ambassador at Berlin has declared that Turkey is ready to make great sacrifices to maintain peace, but will resist the proposals of France, which exaggerate the Greek demands in the demarcation of the frontier.

THE ARMY OF GREECE.

ATHENS, JUNE 20.

Greece is arming and increasing her army.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120
Bar Silver	52⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent. do.	87

Departure—Hispanis.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 21.

CANNANORE, 4-45 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 15 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind W. 3; thermometer 81; barometer 29·896. Fall of rain 1 inch 38 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather rainy and cloudy; wind N.N.E., N.E.; thermometer max. 76·5, min. 77·5; barometer max. 29·98, min. 29·92. Fall of rain 69 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-16 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·81.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inch 29 cents.

A TOTAL eclipse of the moon, visible at Bombay, takes place this afternoon. The first contact with the penumbra commences at 4-24 p. m., the total phase at 6 22 p.m., and the last contact with the penumbra at 9-12 p.m.

A SUIT brought yesterday in the High Court by the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company against Kesowjee Naik and others before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West was adjourned till to-day.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the cotton rate at Wudhwan civil station is from Rs. 8½ to Rs. 8¾ per maund of 1,600 tolas. The market is quiet, and buying and selling is almost stopped except a few purchases by the mill-owners. During the week 2,467 bales and 2,000 candies passed through the market.

THE Minister for Ultramar in Lisbon has directed the Goa Government to collect specimen of all kinds of insects to be found in the country and forward them for the special study of Dr. Manoel Paulino d'Oliveira, Professor of the University of Coimbra.

VICTOR HUGO has just addressed the following characteristic letter to the committee that is about to raise a statue to Carnot at Nolay, Cote d'Or: "You are doing a noble action. A monument to Carnot is a glorification of the French Revolution. The French Revolution is the new world.—VICTOR HUGO."

THE *Choya Shimbun*, a Chinese paper, says that "the Chinese Government has prohibited opium-smoking throughout the whole of the Empire, and after two months, if any one violate the law on the subject, he will be very severely punished." Special proclamations against opium-smoking and gambling have been issued at Shanghai.

A JAPANESE paper states that a manuscript draft of the newly framed constitution of the empire is said to have been drawn up by the Genroin, but its tenor is, of course, profoundly secret. It is said, however, that the new constitution will include provisions for the creation of two houses of Parliament equivalent to the House of Peers and House of Commons of Great Britain.

Engineering says that the Secretary of State for War has awarded to Mr. Wilson, Sen., of Messrs. Naemyth, Wilson, and Co., of Patricroft, the sum of 500*l.* in consideration of having applied his patent double screw propellers to the Whitehead fish torpedoes. The high speed of 27 knots which has been attained by these torpedoes is no doubt to a very large extent due to the use of these double screws.

THE crop and weather report for the N. W. P. and Oudh states that there is slight rain in Allahabad, Jhansi, Kumaun, and Lucknow, with a heavy fall in North Gorakhpur. Weather intensely hot and trying, with varying winds. Still a little cholera in Benares, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Sitapur, and Fyzabad and fever unabated in Meerut, but general health on the whole good. Cattle-disease appeared in Agra. Prices stationary.

THE *Neue Freie Presse* remarks that Austria has no interest in seeing the Eastern Question once more pushed forward. Her policy cannot move in a direction paralleled to that of Mr. Gladstone, "If his declarations in the English Parliament are to be taken *au serieux*"—if it were really decided to effect the execution of the Berlin treaty in the sense of a crusade against Turkey—"then let us," it says, "hope that we should find the necessary counterpoise in the Austro-German alliance."

WHAT will the Town Councillors of Bombay say to this?—The Town Council of Sheffield, with a desire to improve the streets of the town and certain of the buildings, have obtained borrowing powers to the extent of 500,000*l.* The alterations which are being made are of a gigantic character, but the authorities have already exercised their borrowing powers to within 80,000*l.* of the limit, and there yet remains one-third of the property to pay for, originally proposed to be acquired. The financial difficulty thus raised will cause no small embarrassement.

AT Rome on May 26, *La Capitale* published a letter from General Garibaldi to his constituents in Rome, in which he admitted that the House of Savoy had powerfully aided in the regeneration of Italy, but accused it of having afterwards ruined the country and brought it into a condition of misery. The General recommended that the army should be dissolved, and declared that "nothing must be given to the priests." In conclusion, Garibaldi urged the people of Rome to hiss all the prominent men of the Right as they left the Chamber of Deputies. The paper containing the letter was seized by the police.

THE *Liverpool Courier* gives some interesting particulars as to the four men who are supposed to be the most wealthy living.—"The poorest is his Grace the Duke of Westminster, whose income is set down at 800,000*l.* a year. The next man in the ascending scale is Senator Jones, of Nevada, whose income is valued at exactly one million sterling. The head of the Rothschild family comes next, with a yearly income of two millions. At the top of the list comes Mr. J. W. Mackay, with a revenue of 2¾ millions. Mr. Mackay, as the *Courier* remarks, was thirty years ago a penniless boy in Ireland. Sixteen years ago he was bankrupt; and now he is the owner of the richest silver mine that has ever been discovered."

DR. J. N. FONSECA, the author of the "History of Goa," has presided at a meeting held at Asnora (Goa) in favour of the extinction of castes amongst the Goanese. He characterised the nefarious institution as a stumbling block to the progress of the people, a disgrace before the civilized nations, and a superstition condemned by Christianity. He suggested that its extinction could only be realised by inter-marriages between the castes. The efforts of Dr. Fonseca in this direction, while President of the "Sociedade dos Amigos das Letras" are well known in Bombay, but they have hardly produced any perceptible results. So long as the Government and the ecclesiastical authorities stand aloof, it is doubtful whether any movement promoted by a few patriotic individuals can bring forth practical fruit.

AN interesting discovery has been made at Edge Lane quarry, Oldham. The quarrymen, in the course of their excavations, have come upon what has been described as a fossil forest. The trees number about twelve, and some of them are two feet in diameter. They are in good preservation. The roots can be seen interlacing the rock, and the fronds of the ferns are to be found imprinted on every piece of stone. The discovery has excited much interest in geological circles round Manchester, and the "forest" has been visited by a large number of persons. The trees belong to the middle coal-measure period, although it has been regarded as somewhat remarkable that no coal has been discovered near them. The coal is found about 250 yards beneath. Professor Boyd Dawkins, of Owens College, has visited the quarry, and declares there is not such a sight in Europe.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MESNY, of the Chinese army, has written to his brother at Amoy a full account of the recent attack on him. It took place at a city called Chien-si-cho, four days' journey north-west of Kuei-yang-fu, Kuei-chow, a place notorious for its turbulent population, and especially for its anti-foreign principles. The roughs made a furious and murderous attack on himself, his servants, escort, and the inn they were at. He defended himself with his revolver and succeeded in driving the mob back, until rescued by the official and Hunan troops, who happened to be in the city for a review; the Militia, on the other hand, assisted the roughs, and a terrible carnage ensued, which lasted almost without interruption from about 7-30 p.m. till past midnight. He was not released from his perilous position till between three or four in the morning, when he was escorted out of the city by 300 soldiers. General Mesny was on his way to Peking for promotion.

WRITING with reference to the outcry raised against the appointment of Lord Ripon to the Viceroyalty, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—True Liberals, feeling that the only objection to it arises from timidity in the application of a principle essential to enlightened government, are bound now to protest against the re-imposition of religious disabilities. All that is said about the political entanglements of Roman Catholicism only amounts to this, that some theories of the Vatican pushed to a logical extreme would make the work of civil government difficult or impossible. But this is not peculiar to the theories of the Vatican. There are other "isms" which, if seized with a spirit of conscientious perversity, might be equally troublesome. But trust in the loyalty and common sense of high-minded men is never betrayed. With this we must be satisfied if justice is to be maintained between the multitudinous varieties of English religious thought.

Vanity Fair.—The *St. James's Gazette* is worthy of its promise, and of the expectations formed of it—and no greater praise could be given to the new venture. The first number contains an article on moderation in politics, which is especially timely. This word moderation is merely the refuge of carelessness and ignorance. Every moderate man ought to be hanged if we knew our duty. In politics there is one way that is right and many that are wrong. The true principle is the American one, "Be sure you are right—then go ahead." A man who will not take the trouble to assure himself that he is right, and yet will speak, is a dishonest imposter; a man who has assured himself that he is right, and yet speaks hesitatingly as if in doubt, or "moderately," as if to spare the wrong, that man is either a coward or a knave. And it is by cowards and knaves that we are commonly instructed. What we want now is less moderation, and more knowledge, honesty, and courage.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of May 21, commenting upon certain statements made in a London letter of the *Political Correspondence* with reference to the attitude of England in the Kuldja question, remarks that the statesmen who now direct the Government of Great Britain have never entertained the petty ideas imputed to them, or had any wish to witness an outbreak of Chinese Chauvinism. European interests, the article proceeds, are in no part of the world so closely bound together as in China, a fact proved by the unanimous condemnation by the Powers of the cruel sentence passed on Chung How, the late Ambassador to Russia. As for English mediation in the Kuldja question, the idea has never been mooted, neither party desiring it. Russia cannot accept a money indemnity from China, nor can she permit a population which has been living under her protection for the last twelve years to be massacred by the Chinese. The national agitation prevailing in China must be reduced to reasonable bounds, unless it is to extend itself to the relations of that country with all civilised nations, England included.

WRITING upon the subject of India Council Drafts, the *Economist* says that any attempt made to meet the condition of the market by endeavouring to apportion the quantity of bills to be sold, according to an estimate of its position, must be, at best, a clumsy expedient. The market for the means of remittance on which the bills sold are placed is far too delicate in its composition to have its exact working met by means of this description. If the India Office, instead of endeavouring, as at present, to adjust the supply to the demand, would leave to the demand to state how much it could well bear, and at what season of the year it could best accept what was offered, it is decidedly probable that more favourable results would be obtained. This could be done by the India Office opening an office for the sale of bills for remittance, instead of disposing of them as at present, in lump sums, by tender. It would then learn how much the market could bear, and it would offer its securities to the purchaser at such times and in such amounts as suited him best. It is the purchaser—not the seller—who determined the price on these occasions, and the purchaser is likely to offer a better price when the article to be sold is brought to him exactly at the time he wants it.

SAYS the *World*:—The Conservative Opposition are determined to better the instruction which they received from Mr. Parnell in the last Parliament. I hear that a system of organised opposition to most of the Government measures has been arranged below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House. There will be no attempt to imitate the coarse and violent methods of Obstruction employed by Mr. Parnell, but by a gentler and more scientific use of the forms of the House probably even greater results will be obtained. The idea is to subject every measure and proposal of the Government to prolonged and minute discussion—not, as has usually been the case, to raise a contest on some of the leading Bills of the Government, but to diffuse an incessant and continuous shower of criticism over all the business of the Government. In this way much time will be consumed, and consumed in a way with which it will be difficult, either for the Government or the House itself, to interfere. It is hoped that by this means the legislative power of Parliament will be greatly reduced, and that at the close of each Session the Government will find themselves surrounded by the wrecks of their own abandoned projects. Mr. Gladstone, however, is not the man to allow himself to be thwarted by tactics of this character.

A DREADFUL deed of paternal wrath is reported from the district of Putikol, in the Russian province or Government of Kursk. Among the persons recently arrested upon suspicion of being connected with the Nihilistic conspiracy was a youth attired in the uniform of an artillery officer. This young man, interrogated with respect to the disguise he had assumed, stated that he had procured it from a certain lieutenant of the Imperial Guard Artillery, who, upon inquiry being made of the military authorities by the police, was found to be staying at his father's country house in Putikol, upon leave of absence from his regiment. A detachment of gendarmerie was forthwith despatched from the neighbouring town to the seat in question for the purpose of arresting the officer compromised by this confession; and it appears that the latter, as soon as he became aware of the gendarmes' approach, imparted to his father his complicity in the revolutionary plot. This terrible tidings so exasperated the old gentleman that he blew out his son's brains on the spot, and discharged a second barrel of his revolver into his own breast, inflicting upon himself a mortal wound. Upon entering the house, the gendarmes found father and son lying side by side, the former dead, and the latter dying. All the members of the household were taken into custody, and amongst them was discovered the notorious Socialist Jurkowski, alias Sasohka, whom the Russian police had long sought for in vain. He had arrived at the house with the Lieutenant under a false name, and had remained there several days as a guest when the above described catastrophe led to his detection and arrest.

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 16.—The general character of the weather remains unchanged. The rains continue steadily and plentifully in Bengal, and lighter in the Peninsula, but make no progress. The barometer has risen slightly and generally since yesterday, with a few local exceptions, *viz.*, in Assam, Northern Bengal and Behar, where there has been a slight fall, which must tend to check any advance of the Bengal branch of the monsoon towards the North-West. In the North-Western Provinces the winds and weather are much the same as yesterday, and temperatures (though lower than a week ago) still high; the skies nearly cloudless. In the upper part of the North-Western Provinces and in the Punjab the temperature has fallen slightly. No rain reported from Rajputana, Bombay, or the Central Provinces; and in the South, only from Manipatam, Salem, and Cochin.

MY breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health or to see him dwindle away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of *Dinneford's Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime*, which I took. What was to me delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this priceless medicine.
MRS. LOUNGER (Winchester.

MR. H. W. S. MERCHANT.—My dear Friend, You tell me that I must be very happy in getting rid of those headaches to which I was, like you, so frequently subject. Make use, as I did, of *Grimault's Guarana* and you shall wonder at its marvellous results.
JOHN SMITH (Liverpool.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p.m.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Gymkhana, this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th inst.:—Sirdhana (s), from Calcutta; Malwa (s), Sydney. Yesterday:—C. M. Davis, from New York; Surat (s), Suez.

MUSICK AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Apollo Bunder this evening.

KEROSINE OIL.—The American ship C. M. Davis, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from New York, brought 38,184 cases kerosine oil.

A VAGRANT.—John Macdonald, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Cocconada and the sailing ship George Gildroy entered the Prince's Dock on Saturday last, and the sailing ship Normandy entered the same dock on Sunday last.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A man, named Jujsi, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 for conveying a quantity of country liquor from the Dadur distillery without a permit from the Collector of Bombay.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Rama Hurry was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing three pumaloes, valued 12 as., the property of Mama Framjee. He was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes with a rattan.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Abbah Moosajee and another, tindals of boats, were yesterday each fined Rs 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee for carrying excess passengers in their respective boats than they were each licensed to carry.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Soolia Waljee, a Hindoo lad, was yesterday ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, on being convicted of stealing a bundle of *bidees*, valued one anna, belonging to Lackoo Runchore.

CHEATING.—A noted character, named Bamjee Narrayen, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of dishonestly inducing Hurry Suddoo to deliver to him (prisoner) 4 annas in cash. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Nagpada Tank, on view of the body of a Mahomedan lad, aged eleven years, named Ahmed Mahomed, who was accidentally drowned in the Nagpada or Mustan Tank whilst bathing there. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Mahadoo Nanoo, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained about eight days ago by an accidental fall from a tree. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—J. Olsen, a seaman of the British ship Sementha, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment for absenting himself from that ship without leave or any reasonable excuse, he being an articled seaman of that vessel.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN.—Many Roman Catholic churches in this city as well as in Salsette have commenced penitential processions, litanies, &c., for imploring the fall of much needed rain. The Right Rev. Bishop Meurin has ordered collect *ad Phivium* to be said in mass until the end of August.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was raised in the house of Jan Mahomed Kadur, situated at old Memon street. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a lamp being knocked down by a rat on a large piece of sheeting cloth. The flame was speedily extinguished, and the damages are nominal.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindoo woman, named Bhagoo, about 40 years of age, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Gowalia Tank at about 10 o'clock on Sunday night last. She was fortunately rescued by her son and son-in-law who saw her attempt the rash deed. She complains that she is unable to support herself.

ACCIDENT.—Boodia Baboo, a labourer employed at a quarry at Sewree, whilst clearing away earth on Saturday last, had his right leg fractured just above the ankle, by the sudden falling in of a quantity of loose earth from above the place where he was working. He was removed to the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital.

ASSAULT.—Joseph Mascarenhas was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Nana Morojee for assaulting Maria, woman. Rs 10 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.—Alais Rodrigues was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee for assaulting Suntan, woman. He was further ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace, and to find two sureties of Rs. 50 each.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting.):—

March	Grand Duchess...J. Schmuck.
Overture	Romilda E Constanza ...Meyrbeer.
Selection	Linda di Chamound ...Rossini.
Waltz	Fruhlings Lieder ...Gung'l.
Quadrille	The Spanish Beauty ...M. Kalle.
Galop	Bald da Bald Dort ...Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFTS.—Bachur Asha was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on two separate charges of theft of a quantity of silks, the property of two different parties, he being an old offender was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—Sonia Ragoo was also yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on two separate charges of theft of embroidered cloths and cotton sheets, the property of two different parties, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Ismail Mullick Hussain was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing two a place of worship two goblets, valued Rs. 4, belonging to Juman, woman. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.—Lal Mahomed Baja, employed on board the American ship Mary L. Stone, on Saturday last accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel and fractured one of his legs. He was removed to the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital for treatment.—On the same day Syud Ismael Ameer, a day labourer, employed on board the s.s. Italia got into a *prow* lying alongside that vessel and was washing his feet, when another *prow* came alongside and jammed his left leg, which was between two *prow*. He was removed to the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital, and on examination his leg was found to be so much injured that it had to be amputated.—On the same day, Raju Shaik Oosman, a day labourer employed on board a steamer in the harbour, accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel whereby one of his legs was seriously injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A RASH ACT.—On Saturday last at 6-30 p. m. three stevedore's labourers, named Caetan Fernandes, Pascoln Dias, and Minguel DeSouza, were employed on board the S. S. Cohanim, lying in the Prince's Dock in putting on the hatches of that vessel which was close by the crane. The hook of the chain attached to the crane was left hooked on to the fore and aft piece which supported the hatch, when Ebrahim Cajee Alli, who was the driver of the crane, suddenly hove up without any orders being issued to him. This caused the three labourers and the hatches to be thrown into the bottom of the ship's hold, amongst some railway iron. Caetan Fernandes had his arm broken in two places, Pascole Dias had his right ankle dislocated, and Minguel DeSouza sustained some serious internal injuries and a scalp wound. The three men were conveyed to the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital.

CRICKET AT SATARA.—A correspondent sends the following account of a cricket match at Satara on Thursday, the 17th inst:—The detachment of the 83rd Regiment stationed here played a match at cricket against the station; play commenced at 11-45 in rather cloudy weather, which greatly counteracted the heat that still continues excessive. The station having lost the toss were sent in to the bowling of Privates Barnes and Batten; the latter, after several overs, was relieved, for Walters who, although he did not get many wickets, yet was at straight ball for runs could be got from his bowling. At about 2-30 the station was disposed of for 126 runs, after which the officers retired to the mess for tiffin, and the men to barracks for their dinner, to which each man by the liberality of the Gymkhana Club, was allowed one pint of porter. Play was resumed again at about 3-45, and the detachment was not disposed of until they had scored the sum of 165 runs, thus beating the station by near 40 runs. After the match was over and tents, &c. struck, the detachment were again allowed one pint of porter per man gratis. The latter concluded a very agreeable day, but very hot and dry. We hope to have rain before next match.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, appeared on behalf of his client Mr. R. DeQuadros, the Portuguese Consul of this city, to obtain summonses against Drs. J. Gerson Da-Cunha and J. Acocelo DeGama, and Mr. L. J. S, one of the Subordinate Judges in the Nasick District, of this presidency. The charge against them is defamation. In his information the complainant stated that in a memorial prepared by the accused in January last and addressed to His Majesty the King of Potugal there were certain allegations made against the complainant which were calculated to lower him in the estimation of his superiors as well as the general public. The memorial has appeared some time last month in these columns, wherein, among other things, it was stated that the complainant deceived the Government of Portugal by making certain statements which were false and misleading.

His Worship granted the application, but did not fix any day for the hearing.

MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the registered office, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit presiding.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—para That the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

It was proposed by Mr. F. D. Parker, and seconded by Mr. M. de Quadros, That the following gentlemen be appointed liquidators:—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and Jehangeer Hormusjee, Esqrs., and that their remuneration to be Rs. 100 each.

That the liquidators be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 for the purpose of carrying on the business of spinning and weaving and to be called "The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, the leasehold, land and premises and all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, goodwill, assets and effects, rights and credits of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, upon their receiving in consideration for such transfer 800 fully paid up shares of Rs. 500 each in the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by such shareholders, *i. e.*, so that they shall receive one share of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for every share of the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, held by them.

That the aforesaid sale, assessment and transfer of the property of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be made by the liquidators on condition that the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, covenant and undertake to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts and obligations, and to pay and to discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, taking over the said Madras Spinning and Weaving Company's business, and being entitled to the profits thereof, and liable for the debts fucidental thereto as from the first day of July 1880.

That the liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts authorised and exercise all powers given to liquidators by sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

That every power which may be exercised by the liquidators jointly may be exercised by a majority of the liquidators who may for the time being be present in Bombay, and if only one liquidator be present in Bombay, then by him alone.

Mr. Parker proposed that the best thanks of the meeting are due to the chairman. Mr. M. de Quadros, in seconding the resolution, remarked that it was a matter of great satisfaction to him to see the good position the company was in at present, and the bright future that was before it, and that he thought the same was to be attributed to the great exertions of the directors in the interest of the company.

The proposition was carried unanimously; and the proceedings terminated.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Surat, Commander W. E. Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at four o'clock with the English Mails of the 4th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Vinal and infant — Mrs Earl.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr & Mrs Mackenzie & child	Mr McCann
Miss Leonard	Mr Nicholson
Col H Fraser	Mr Jellicoe
Major Rivett-Carnac	Mr Finlay
Rev J D Sewell	Lt A W Higgins

FROM VENICE—Mr Winter Nootham.

FROM ADEN—Mr Bardes

Ships spoken.—S. S. Clan Ronald, June 12; S. S. Saxon Monarch and S. S. Aurora, June 13; H. M. S. Spartan, June 15.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM MAY 29 TO JUNE 4, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen's birthday was publicly celebrated on Saturday. The Cabinet Ministers and other principal members of the Government gave State dinners on the occasion, and many public buildings and private establishments in London were illuminated at night.

In the House of Lords, Lord Cranmore adversely criticized the appointment of Lord Ripon as Governor-General of India, which was vindicated by Lords Ettrick and Granville. Lord Norton commented on the education now given in Board Schools. The Duke of Richmond defended the action of the Council of Education. Lord Sherbrooke (Mr. Lowe) condemned the additions that had been made to the course of education in Board Schools, a view in which he was supported by Lord Fortescue. On the other hand, Lord Aberdare and Earl Spencer argued that as pupils advanced in knowledge they might properly be instructed in higher branches of education. Earl Cairns moved the second reading of the Settled Land Bill. The Lord Chancellor, while adhering to his previously expressed approval of the Bill, claimed for the Government freedom of action regarding it when the measure reached the other House. The Bill was read a second time. Last night the second reading of the Burials Bill was opposed by the Bishop of Lincoln, but the Archbishop of Canterbury supported it as a remedy for a grievance. Lord Cranbrook objected to the measure, but Lord Kimberley maintained that the principle had already been agreed to by the House three years ago. Lord Derby, with some qualifications, and the Archbishop of York supported the second reading, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Chaplin, said it was true he had styled the Anglo-Turkish Convention an "insane convention," but he should not repeat that expression, as the Government were not free to act upon it. In Committee of Supply, the vote for Secret Service was discussed by the Irish members, and a reduction of the amount was negatived by 91 to 20. In Comittee of Supply a long discussion arose on the subject of Irish distress, Mr. Parnell and Mr. M. Henry inveighing against the measures taken for its relief as being wholly inadequate. Sir W. Bartelot moved to increase the Committee on Mr. Bradlaugh's case to 27 members by the addition of four names. Mr. Gladstone resisted the motion, and after some debate, it was negatived by 267 to 148. Mr. Rylands moved an Address to the Crown for the repeal of certain Ordinances issued by the High Commissioner of Cyprus. Sir C. Dilke said the late Government had modified the ordinances, and the present Government were considering whether further alterations could not be made. Mr. Monk moved the second reading of a Bill to abolish the *Congé d'Elire* on the appointment of Bishops, but, it was rejected by 97 to 72. A Bill for extending the hours of polling at elections in boroughs was read a second time. Mr. Gladstone stated that if the Employers' Liability Bill were read a second time it would be committed *pro formâ* and reintroduced in an amended form. The debate on the second reading then proceeded, and occupied the whole of the sitting. In the end, the Bill was read a second time without a division.

Sir John Lubbock was elected without opposition as M.P. for the London University.

Sir John Ennis has been declared duly elected at Athlone. The petition against the return of Mr. Willis, Q.C., for Colchester, has been withdrawn, as have also the petitions in the cases of Hereford and Wilton.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury have met. In the Upper House a memorial was presented by the Bishop of London in favour of closing publichouses on Sunday, but several prelates were opposed to extreme measures.

The General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland met, and, by a majority of 115 to 52, adopted a protest against the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon as Governor-General of India.

At the annual meeting of the "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament," the Superior General, the Rev. Canon T. Carter, stated that the Society now comprised upwards of 900 priests and 12,000 lay persons.

Mr. J. B. Planche, Somerset Herald, but best known as the writer of numerous elegant and graceful comedies and burlesques, died on Sunday, aged 84.

The Oaks Stakes, at Epsom races, were won by Mr. Cookson's filly Jenny Howlett, beating 12 other animals.

The cricket match between Oxford University and the Marylebone Club was won by the latter by two wickets, the scores on either side being small.

A watchmaker, at Coventry, being refused a supply of liquor at a publichouse, fired a revolver at the landlady and a man sitting in the tap-room. He then proceeded to his own house and fired at his wife and her mother.

The keeper of a publichouse at Glenluce, near Stranraer, and his housekeeper were attacked and wounded by burglars, who escaped. The man died soon afterwards, and the woman is in a dangerous condition.

OBITUARY.—F. Lowth, late Ben. C.S.; Capt. J. J. Fletcher, Mad. Inf.; Gen. W. G. Boyle, F.G.S.; A. S. Taylor, F.R.S.; W. Chisolm, P. and O. Co.; the Hon. Mrs. Arundell; the Hon. Henrietta Gurdon; T. G. Clayton, J. P. and D.L. for York.

The Empress of Russia died on June 3rd.

In the French Chamber, M. Clemenceau impugned the conduct of the Government in interfering with the recently-intended Communist demon

of life and be dissolved without having secured to them that extension of the county suffrage which had it been got before the late election, would on that occasion have achieved a very different result. He thought it would ill befit the occasion if he came there to revive the controversies of the past year and to lay before them any detailed account of intention or projects which related to the future. He did not forget for a moment that while it was the duty of the Government to say as little as possible that could contribute to place the country in greater difficulties than those which unhappily surrounded us, it was also their duty to work steadily upon the lines that they laid down and without boasting and without premature disclosure to labour for the objects which they had ever held up before their countrymen as objects for the attainment of which efforts ought to be made. As to the present Parliament, as far as experience permitted, a judgment to be formed he believed that when it had done its work it would stand in advantageous comparison with that which preceded it (cheers).

Mr. Charles J. Cross, of Brentford, moved, and Mr. William Green, of Highgate, seconded the following resolution :—

"This meeting learns with great satisfaction that it is the intention of the Middlesex Liberal association so to improve its organisation and to extend its operations as to secure the return of Liberal members for the county at the next general election, and trusts that its exertions will be vigorously sustained in every district of the county."

The customary compliment to the chairman having been given, the meeting separated.

After the meeting Mr. Herbert Gladstone was entertained at dinner at the Reform Club by Mr. Humphreys (chairman of the Executive Election committee), Lord Enfield and several members of the House of Commons being present.

ABDUL RAHMAN AND THE RUSSIANS.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following :—We have just received certain statements which, if true, would afford sufficient reason for an immediate suspension of our intercourse with Sirdar Abdul Rahman. Our correspondent does not assume personal responsibility for the correctness of the information, which, he explains, he has received from a friend in whose trustworthiness he places every reliance, who again has received it from a Mahomedan lately arrived at Kabul from Afghan-Turkistan. Abdul Rahman, says this authority, is in secret alliance with Russia ; and for more than a fortnight before starting for the Oxus, he was in close and incessant counsel with the Russian governor-general. This official offered the Sirdar seven lakhs of rupees, and a very considerable number of Russian or Russo-Turkistan troops. This was on the understanding that the Sirdar should conquer Afghan-Turkistan. The Sirdar took the money, but declined to have the men—for the following reasons :—(1) Abdul Rahman argued that if he appeared with Russians, who were infidels, his countrymen would regard him as a *Kafir*, and instead of giving him a kingdom, take his life. (2) Besides, the coalition between Afghan and Russian troops would be sure to attract the attention of "foreign governments." However, said Abdool Rahman, he would inform the governor-general if he required any further assistance in the prosecution of his enterprise. Having made these arrangements, Abdul Rahman started for the Oxus, with a small body of followers. The narrator then goes on to say that Abdul Rahman at once communicated with the officers who served under his father, Afzul Khan, as also with the late Ameer Shere Ali's. He promised regular monthly payment to all who should join him in his attempt. At first he met with opposition, which he crushed with a strong hand. He put to death many of Shere Ali's adherents, whose stubbornness he resented, or whose fidelity he suspected. At last, however, resistance ceased, and when our correspondent left Turkestan, the whole country had acknowledged the Sirdar's supremacy. Next follow certain details concerning the Sirdar's attempts to raise money. He "borrowed" four lakhs from three rich Sirdars, and a fifth, in smaller levies, from the merchant class. We know that Abdul Rahman has borrowed a considerable amount more since the date to which the letter in our possession refers. The Sirdar's exactions, says the letter, are causing great discontent among the people. The Sirdar is as miserly in keeping his secrets as he is prodigal with the wealth of others, and, we are told, he has threatened with confiscation, or death, or, both, every one detected sending news of his doings to Kabul. But then he is not impartial. He sends news to our friend the Kauffman at Tashkend : and that famous general and diplomatist perhaps has at his finger-ends the whole story of our embassy to the Sirdar, and takes the affair as a mighty joke. Our correspondent's letter concludes with a few details on the reception of the envoys. He says that Abdul Rahman received and entertained them with every mark of consideration ; but that he nevertheless surrounded their dwelling with a guard of sixty soldiers. But this, he adds, was not done to protect them from possible violence, but to prevent news reaching them from anyone but himself. The Sirdar expressed his objections against the separation of Kandahar from the rest of the kingdom : and this we already knew. The envoys are reported to have said that Kandahar, once having been given away, will never again be restored to the Kabul government.

A NEW TREE FELLER.

ON Thursday afternoon in the presence of a number of gentlemen a trial of Messrs. Ransome and Co.'s Patent Tree Feller was made at Messrs. Shaw Finlayson and Co.'s godowns. This machine consists of a steam cylinder of small diameter, having a long stroke attached to a light cast iron bed plate, upon which it is arranged to pivot on its centre, the pivoting motion being readily worked by a lever. The saw is fixed at the end of the piston rod, which is caused to travel in a true line, when at work, by guides, and the range of the pivoting motion of the cylinder is such as to enable the saw to pass through large trees without moving the bed plates. A strong wrought iron strut, the end very like in appearance to Neptune's celebrated trident, is attached to the bed plate, and with its three fangs is driven into the object to be operated upon. The machine thus firmly fixed, the felling commences. A small portable boiler is a necessary requisite, and the steam, at a high pressure, is communicated to the feller by the means of a strong flexible steam pipe. The advantage of having such a pipe is obvious, as it may be of any reasonable length, and thus, the boiler remaining stationary, allows the machine to be carried from one tree to another until it has done its work within the radius permitted by the length of the pipe. Having cleared the trees within this radius, the boiler is moved to another scene of action, and the feller commences its work of destruction with renewed vigour. The simplicity of the machine is remarkable, and as it only weighs, exclusive of the boiler, about three hundredweight, it is easily carried to and fro by six coolies. Besides, the machine will work in any position. It will fell trees growing on slopes, and by a simple apparatus, easily attached, can be so fixed as to crosscut logs to length when lying on the ground. The trial yesterday was a success. Three large trunks of trees had been firmly planted in the ground, and the feller was set to work, the first trunk, three feet or so in circumference, it disposed of in about a minute and a half. Another, a mango tree, with more than double the circumference of the former, would have submitted to its rapacity nearly as quickly, had it not been for some slight hitch, not due to any fault of the machinery, which caused a slight delay. The machine has a great future before it, and if only once introduced in the tea planting districts, will make short work of forests which are standing simply because it is found impossible to cut them down owing to the expense of labour.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.

THE PORTUGUE CONSULATE.—Sir Walter Eugene de Souza, who is now in Paris, has resigned his appointment as Consul-General for Portugal in this city. The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs has nominated Signor F. Acerboni, of Messrs. F. Acerboni and Co., of Calcutta, to succeed him as Vice-Consul, the appointment of Consul-General being abolished. Signor Acerboni, who is absent in Europe, will take charge of his new appointment in October next.

NEW RAILWAY.—The railway from Sonapore station of the Mutlah railway line towards the Culpee and Diamond Harbour side, for which the surveys were completed some time ago, is after all to be constructed. This line is to be on 5 feet 6 inches gauge, and will for the present run to the Mugra rice hat. It is to be constructed under the orders of Colonel F. S. Stanton, R. E., the Director of State Railways of the Eastern system, and will be called the Sonapore-Mugra State Railway.—*Statesman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 12th June, there were 162 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 144 deaths, and the death rate was 17·4 per thousand. There was 1death from small-pox, 3 from cholers, 40 from fevers, 23 from tetanus and 10 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified : 12 non-Asiatics, 5 mixed races, 107 Hindus, 37 Muhammadans, and 1 of other races. The most unhealthy ward was Bamun Basti, with a death-rate of 35·6 per thousand, and there were no deaths in the Park Street or Waterloo Street wards.

CEYLON.

THE THEOSOPHISTS IN KANDY.—The members of the Theosophical Society arrived here on the 10th instant. They were received at the station by some of the influential Budhists of the town and a large concourse of people, who conducted them to a building in Trincomalie Street, which had been prepared for their reception. Addresses were then read by Mr. T. B. Panabokke, in reply to which Colonel Olcott, on behalf of the Society, said that his object in visiting Ceylon was to add to the stock of information which Madame Belavatsky and himself possessed on the Budhist religion with a view to spreading such information throughout the western continent.—*Ceylon Times.*

COFFEE.—Early in the present season the estimates of the current crop were variously stated at somewhat above half a million of cwts. At the present time this quantity has been already reached, as the latest returns show that, including the cargoes of the Eldorado and Kingdom of Sweden, we have exported of the current season's crops, 512,686 cwts. Planters and 37,218 cwts. Native, making a total of 550,916 cwts. To date we have exported somewhat less than one half of the Ouvah crops, including those of Uda-Pusselawa, and we may fairly assume that there has yet to be shipped from those four districts one hundred thousand cwts. of coffee, and if to these we add twenty thousand cwts. as shipments of early low Kandy crops, we shall find the total of the season's shipments reaching 670,000 cwts.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

ICE IN MADRAS.—The keen competition between the Tudor Ice Company and the Madras Manufacturing Ice Company has had a good result, viz., to wake up the Madrasees who are obliged to pay 9 pies per lb. after a few days enjoyment of ice at 6 pies per lb. We hear a company is to be started immediately to purchase the necessary machinery for producing artificial ice of the best quality. The ice will be sold to the subscribers only at whatever cost the ice will be produced with a small percentage to cover wastage and charges of establishment.—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN FINANCE.

THE *Economist* writes upon this subject as follows :—We would depricate in the highest degree any idea of discussing the subject from a party point of view. India, and especially Indian finance, should, above all things, be taken solely on the merits of the case. Any mixture of party spirit would be fatal to the chances of their being discussed profitably. We may remark that as India has been governed, till within a comparatively recent period, by a trading Company, the methods of commerce still remain marked in some degree, though with a growing faintness, in the usages of the India Office. The last few years have gradually seen a dwindling, in the course of nature of the veterans of the Company's Service, and with them, and with the events which cut short the dynasty of eminent public servants, India has lost much. No doubt the transfer from the Company to the Crown was inevitable. But with that transfer many of the safeguards to economy disappeared, and our care must now be to replace them. The minutes of evidence of the Select Committee on Indian Finance, 1871-1874, are full of instructive warnings. Thus, Sir T. T. Pears' evidence shows how the recent change in the constitution of the British Army influence Indian finance, and imposed heavy charges on it, irrespective of the wants of India. Lord Lawrence's evidence on the same occasion shows how difficult it would be to suggest any fresh source of revenue. Between these two points lies one of the main difficulties of Indian finance. On the one hand there is the desire to spare, as far as may be, the British taxpayer ; on the other, there is the immovability of Indian revenue. It is impossible in this place to do more than indicate in the roughest manner the course which should be pursued at the present time. We must avoid a needless panic as to the position of Indian finance. But the recurrence of such a blunder as has been committed in the underestimate of the expenses of the Afghan war must be rendered impossible, through efficiency of audit and administration. When this has been done it will probably be found that no sweeping measure of reform could benefit the Indian revenue. It is not a question of the imposition of any large new taxes. Lord Lawrence's opinion is decisive on that head. It is not a question of forms of accounts. The alternations in the form of accounts in which the Indian Budget statements have been presented in recent years have been many. The endeavour has been made to assimilate them to English Budget statements ; the result has been to render them less intelligible for purposes of comparison to experienced English statesmen and financiers." The remedy does not lie in these directions. It lies in the homely economies of little things. It lies in improving the position of the peasant by rendering him free from the usurer, in utilising the services of native officials, in arranging efficient control of expenditure in India and in England. None of these things are new suggestions. It is because they have been often made, and often disregarded, that we must repeat them again. These things are homely, and apparently petty tasks, but with such a population as India possesses, and such finance as is the natural result of the position of such a place, the way of safety will be found in attention to what appear to many but trivial details. The task is not a light one for the combination of close attention to detail, together with the due maintenance of sound principle is not easy. The task is, however, a high one, for on its successful fulfilment the welfare of the people depends.

THE RANGOON COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.

THE Rangoon correspondent of a Madras paper writes as follows :—On Tuesday, Conductor Thomas Langley, of the Commissariat Deparment, was arraigned before the Assistant Magistrate, under sections 161 and 163, I. P. C., on a charge of having received illegal gratification. The case against Langley resembles in many respects that against McDermott. Langley was wharf conductor, and it was his duty to attend to the shipment of Commissariat stores. The boats used in the journey to and from Tounghoo are the ordinary Burmese boats, so often described in books or notes of travel in Burmah, having a carrying capacity of from two to four tons each, according to size. The rates for carrying Commissariat stores are calculated in various ways. Beer is generally paid for by the cask, or by the boat, according to the whim of the Commissariat authorities ; other cargo being paid for by the ton. Troops are paid for according to the number of boats used, each boat being certified to carry so many men. Messrs. Cohen Brothers hired and paid for the boats at so much per boat, hence the more they could get the boats to carry, the more they made. Now it appears that the carrying capacity of these boats was, not to put too fine a point on it, dependent on the caprice of the wharf conductor ; and from the evidence it seems that the oracle was worked in this way—If the wharf conductors were paid for the same the boats would carry well, if they were not paid the contractors were subjected to almost endless trouble and annoyance. As, on the Cohens' books as having been paid to Sergeant Langley the aggregate amount exceeds that paid to McDermott by a great deal. The worst feature in this case, as in the former, is that a letter exists in Sergeant Langley's handwriting, addressed to one of the Cohens, in which money is asked for ; and an entry in the books of a sum equal to that asked for has been sworn to by the members of the insolvent firm as that of the actual payment. The handwriting and signature of this letter have both been sworn to by Colonel Hawkes, the Assistant Commissary General of Rangoon, under whom Langley served, as that of the accused.

THE IMPENDING RUSSO-CHINESE WAR.

THE *Shanghai Courier*, in an article upon Chang Chih-t'ung's memorial, remarks that the memorialist shows a good grasp of the position when he refers to the danger threatening England and to her interest in the imminent struggle. Russia, as he says, is harrassing England also, and a successful attack on China would give her a "line at the back of India." The figure of the loss of the lips causing cold teeth is as expressive as it is quaint ; for it simply means that Chinese territory, which now acts as a protection to India, would, by becoming Russian, be a source of danger. Regarding the Memorial as expressing the views of the Chinese Government, it is clear that China looks to England for help in the hour of need ; and it can hardly be doubted that she would welcome such assistance. She even goes further ; in pointing to Russia as the enemy of both, she suggests that England, even as a matter of self-defence, should lend her aid. We have always advocated an alliance between England and China against Russia,—an idea which was taken up in influential quarters at home,—pointing out that they had a common interest in arresting Russian progress in Asia. China's peril should make England's opportunity. There could be no more favourable moment than the present for founding the policy we have persistently recommended. The present fear is that China may be badly beaten, and be glad to accept any terms of peace. When Russia has her heel on the neck of China, she will not need teaching how to take advantage of her victory. There is no great mystery about her policy ; one has not to turn back many pages of history to learn what it is. But for the active and determined interference of the other Powers, Russia would have converted Turkey into a weapon for future conquest and aggression. After defeating China, she may be more successful in a similar policy. As the price of peace, she may require that China should assist her in a war with England. With China almost asking for England's help the British Minister at Peking has the political trump cards in his hands. But unfortunately, Sir Thomas Wade is a sinologue, not a diplomatist ; and is probably at this moment more interested in the next edition of the *Tzu-Erh-Chi* than concerned over the destinies of the three mightiest empires of the earth.

IT is gratifying (says the *Tokio Times*) to know that a rumour to the effect that an attache of high rank in the foreign office had been dispatched to China to arrange the terms under which assistance should be rendered to that country in any conflict impending or possible with a foreign power is utterly without foundation. Whatever may be the purport of Mr. Lowry's mission to China, it has no bearing on any question which should involve Japan in an entangling and unsympathetic alliance. There is nothing in the treaty between China and Japan which pronounces any right or duty on the part of one State to join the other in any scheme of war or friendship. The only clause which could be held to imply any such obligation is a mere formula, and is an evident copy of a corresponding article in Mr. Harris's convention with Japan. And in that arrangement it would be beyond the power of extreme sophism to discover any sense, patent or latent, that could be converted into a moral or legal compulsion on one State to take up arms on behalf of the other.

RESPECTING the London *Examiner's* rumour to the effect that Chung How was hired to make his unfortunate treaty, the *Japan Gazette* says :—We should say the rumour had no sort of foundation. Chung How is exceedingly rich, and is well known to be a high Manchu of singularly good antecedents. Moreover, the treaty conferences were carried on through a young sinologue, Monsieur Frandin, lent to the Chinese plenipotentiary by the French Minister, the Viscount Brenier de Montmorand. The presence of Monsieur Frandin would be a guarantee for Chung How's purity, at any rate.

WRITING upon the question "Will Japan side with Russia or China," the *Shanghai Courier* says :—It is rather remarkable that some weeks since one of the native papers in Japan, of a semi-official character, announced that China, in accordance with the provisions of her treaty, had claimed the assistance of Japan ; and that a high Japanese official was to leave for Peking in consequence. Subsequently, however, the official organs were careful to deny that the object of the mission had anything to do with the threatened war ; and they have been even more anxious to show that Japan is not required by treaty to aid China under such circumstances. The persistence with which this view is put forward is significant ; and it is not an unfair inference that Japan's help, if it claimed as a right, has been sought on other grounds. Friendship does not go far in international matters, and Japan, in determining which side she will take in the struggle, will look simply to her own interests. Both belligerents will no doubt seek her alliance. Which would be likely to reward her best ? The Loo-choo Islands about which there has been such a long-standing dispute, might be offered as the price of her help. These islands are of little value to China, who would probably be willing to hand them over to Japan, or at least to renounce any further claim to them. Russia, too, if victorious, might take them as one of the conditions of peace, and then present them to Japan in acknowledgment of her services. Looking to the prospects of the struggle, and the great probability of Russia conquering, Japan may well consider whether she has not more to expect from her than from China. It seems more likely then that she will cast in her lot with Russia than with China. At any rate, what has recently taken place furthers such a supposition.

MILITARY DRUMS.

THE French Army, which was once all show and glitter, "fanfare" and "clinquant," now consists of very staid and sobered-down legions indeed. The cavalry regiments lost their bands before the Empire came to grief ; and the military music of the Line may eventually be swept away, to the exasperation of the "petits rentiers" of garrison towns, and the despair of the "bonnes" at the watering-places. Meanwhile, it seems to be the drum, less as a musical instrument than as a factor in military evolutions, that is most immediately and most seriously threatened. General Farre has possibly observed that, for some considerable time since, the drum has been systematically discountenanced in the German army. The Prussians, long before the idea of German unity had become a reality, cut down the big drum military from the inordinate proportions which it had assumed under the Great Frederic to the shape and dimensions of a large tambourine ; and of ordinary drums, the quota in the Prussian army at the present day is only four per regiment. If the report of General Farre's anti-tympanical determination be authentic, the watch of French militarism is going even quicker than the German one, and the Gallic martial drum is to be silenced for good and all. The prime reason given for the suppression of that immemorial "rataplan" which has led so many hundreds of thousands of gallant Frenchmen to glory—and the grave—is that, in actual service, the drum is not heard so far as the bugle and is consequently less useful in the conveyance of orders by sound ; and it is pleaded, moreover, that the heavily-laden drummer cannot carry a rifle, which the bugler can and does. The economy of increasing by so many rifles per company the powers of a regimental "man-slaying machine" is alike obvious and, when it finds its suggestion in a French source, astonishing.

It were useless to urge the antiquity of the drum as a plea for its retention. The Romans had their "tympana," and they adopted the "tympanum Mauritanicum," or kettle-drum, both of which have come down to us almost unaltered in their form and decorative designs. When, however, modern military science discovers, or thinks it has discovered, that a certain item in the arsenal of warfare is superfluous, or next door to useless, it must needs be discarded, and superseded by something more useful and more ingenious. Thus, bows and arrows, battle-axes, maces, clubs, arquebusses, pikes, halberts, culverins, hand grenades, flint-lock and percussion muskets have been successively abandoned and replaced by more commodious and expeditious means of slaughter. The end of scientific warfare is the direct converse of that imagined by the philosophic philanthropist. It is not the happiness but the ruin of the greatest number which is contemplated by the martial scientist—for the ultimate benefit of mankind. It is palpable that what is called military "prestige" cannot be wholly banished from consideration in the question of abolishing the French war-drum. Could the vivacious of Gaul get on without it in time of war ? Might he not be in peril of becoming a somewhat sluggish and unready warrior were he to be deprived of the stimulus of "tambours battants" and "tambours roulants," and of the stirring roll "aux champs ?" The drum plays a conspicuous and—if there be such a thing as glory—a glorious part in modern French military history. It has its sombre and its miserable chronicles too. What student of revolutionary history forgets the hoarse cry of "Tambours !" which arose when the hapless Louis XVI. attempted to address the crowd from the scaffold ? The command, of which the effect was to drown the martyr's voice, was given, not as is usually believed by the brutal ex-brewer Santerre, but by Beaufranche, ci-devant Comte d'Oyat, Chief of the Staff of the Army of Paris, and a natural son of Louis XV. by the actress La Morphise, Nemesis ! But from such wretched recollections the mind turns to the drums which beat at Marengo, at Jena, at Eylau, at Austerlitz ; to the drummer who, as Charles Lever put it, "didn't mind a hole in his skin," and continued to thwack the parchment long after it had been riddled by bullets ; to the most pathetic of all Horace Vernet's martial pictures, "Le Chien du Tambour ;" and to that famous drum of the Hundred Days—the drum of Grenoble. The drums beat boldly in front of the Fifth Regiment of the Line, as, commanded by a Legitimist colonel, it marched out of garrison one afternoon in March 1815, to confront the Corsican Adventurer who had escaped from Elba and landed at Golfe St. Juan. The battalion stood face to face with the Adventurer, with whom the Legitimist colonel refused to parley, and who was escorted only by a hundred grenadiers of the Old Guard, with arms reversed. Quoth the Adventurer, "If there be one among you who desires to kill his General—his Emperor—let him do it. Here I am." Whereupon a great shout burst forth from the Fifth of the Line ; the soldiers broke their ranks and fell at the feet of their old chief, crying and sobbing and embracing his knees. Then one Colonel Labedoyere, swiftly coming up with a detachment of the Fourth, broke upon a drum which was full of tricoloured cockades. The emblems of French Liberty were distributed ; with magical celerity an eagle made its appearance on the regimental flagstaff ; and the Adventurer, the Corsican Bandit, the Free-booter whom Ney was to bring back to Louis XVIII. in an iron cage, was once more Emperor of the French and King of Italy—once more, until the 18th of June. A most memorable drum.

And is the old drum to go ? Beranger, in his hatred of Bourbonism, foretold, in "Les Infiniment Petits," a dismal time of humiliation and effacement, when within "poor little insecure frontiers, a poor little army would march to the sound of poor little drums ;" but what would the good chansonnier say were he alive to hear that drums were to be done away with altogether ? Why should the epaulette be retained in the French Army ? It has vanished from the military equipment of France, Germany, Austria, and the United States. Why should a French officer on duty wear a gilt gorget at his neck ? The thing is but a diminutive survival of the old cuirasse ; and it has become an anomaly and an anachronism. Away with it ! The way will then be clear for the substitution of gray trousers for the existing "pantaloon garance"—of what use are red pantaloons to a soldier ?—*Daily Telegraph.*

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LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

	per doz, Rs.
WHISKY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts, 16
CHAMPAGNES—Ernest Pare et fils, established 1729—	
Green Seal ..... Magnums	26
Do.	Qts, 20
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Do, do, do, do.	Pts, 3-6
SHERRY—R. B. Megg & Co., Red Seal	Qts, 16
Do, Vino de Pasto	Qts, 26
H. Sharman and Comford's Amontillado Yellow Seal	Qts, 28
Vino Puro, White Seal	Pts, 24
CLARET—R. B. Megg & Co., St. Estephe	Qts, 14
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Carte Blanche, dry ..... Per doz. quarts	36 0
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Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner ..... Per doz. qts.	Rs.	27 0

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Best select quality ..... Per lb. Rs. 0-12-6

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